

DAILY REBEL, PER YEAR	\$10.00
Six Months	5.00
Three Months	2.50
One Month	1.00

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1863.

## FROM THE FRONT.

IN CAMP NEAR SHREVEPORT,  
February 13, 1863.

DEAR REBEL:—By an arrival from Merfreesboro' last night, I have learned the following items of interest:

The refugees from the Confederacy who left this neighborhood, have made good their escape to their Yankee friends in Merfreesboro'. They are at present housed in the old Baptist church and details are sent out under guard to act as scavengers. My informant saw a detail of the petroons with spades and shovels filling dirt into a wagon. They draw rations from the Lincoln dynasty and perform the nasty work mentioned in return.

The Yankee pickets, extend five miles this side of the city, the reserve being a short distance in the rear, they extended much further out until within the past week.

Dick Turner well but very unfavorably known in this neighborhood, is a pilot for the Yankees and if caught he should be piloted to Charon's ferry by sheepskin halter. His creditors are satisfied to have it done, as they never expect to get anything out of the renegade.

The Louisville Journal of the 8th inst., is down upon "uncle Abe" and the Cabinet. Practically is evidently becoming dissatisfied with the "best government the world ever saw." The Legislature of Kentucky, on the 6th, in accordance with the report of the Committee on Federal Relations passed resolutions to send ten delegates to a Peace Convention to be held in Louisville on the 16th of March, and invites the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, to send delegates on the same occasion.

The Journal says: Humphrey Marshall's "rebel force" in North-eastern Kentucky has made that section entirely too dangerous for a Union man to reside there. Olympia Springs and Owingville, with their inhabitants are in a dreadful scared state. The young men in their vicinities have gone to Abe's army and they cannot muster a Home Guard.

The Journal thinks the Charleston Naval fight a very serious affair, as it will cause France and England to do what they seem very anxious to do, interfere in our affairs.

The democrats of Indiana are hot after their Black Republican Governor, they've appointed an Executive Council, and appointed a Committee to inquire into the late distribution of arms by him.

"Old Uncle Abe" the venerable and jocular rail-splitter who has put his feet down so often and so firmly, yet until he has stamped out several holes in the famous document known as the Constitution of United States was burned in effigy in Indiana.

Considerable sickness prevails among the Yankee soldiers in Merfreesboro', discontent prevails among the troops and they openly avow themselves tired of the war, and willing to have peace on any terms.

Correspondence of the Chattanooga Rebel.

## Why to it so?

Mr. Editor: I wish to use your widely read columns for the purpose of conveying a valuable piece of information to certain persons in authority. It is this: Confederate soldiers are not dogs, a fact which some officers seem to overlook; nor are they to be treated as such.

I write this, because our recent experience on a trip from City Point, Virginia, has been such as is usually accorded only to brutes. I do not mean to blame the officers who had us in charge, for they did all in their power to make us comfortable. But we left Petersburg without rations, and ate nothing until reaching Bristol, a distance of more than three hundred miles. There we drew some yearling biscuit and meat about ten o'clock at night, and were given an engine house as barracks; most of the boys being without blankets, the Yankees having robbed us of them.

At Knoxville, we were put aboard some flat cars, in a cold drizzling rain; and no one was surprised at reaching Chattanooga, to know that five or six of the sixty had to be sent to the hospital.

I mention these things, sir, with a hope that attention may be drawn to the matter, and that some system may be adopted, by which troops, in transit, may not be driven to cook rations and ride uncovered in the rain, except in an avoidable case. Our brave boys are freely offering comfort and life itself, for their country. Let them be relieved of all unnecessary hardships.

Respectfully,  
Mississippi.

MAURICE—In Bradley County, on the 1st of February, by J. C. A. Switzer, Mr. Moses Carson to Mrs. Annada Hunsicker.

Near Benton, in Polk County, Mr. Thomas T. Tawson to Miss Mat. Selvidge.

Also, on the 5th inst., by R. Kanaster, Esq., John Cass, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Jane Dennis, all of Polk County.

Also, on the 9th inst., by R. McConnell, Esq., John Wright, to Miss Tempy Helmer, all of Polk County.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY REBEL.]

## Latest from the North.

Great Advance in Cotton in New York.

HOOKER READY TO ADVANCE.

JOHN VAN BUREN AGAIN ADDRESSES THE UNTERRIFIED!

CONFEDERATE MONEY AT PAR AT NASSAU.

Revolutionists in New York City!

Heavy Reinforcements for Rosecrans!!

AN ADVANCE CONTEMPLATED!

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Federal Movements at Vicksburg.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

REPORTED INTERNETION OF FRANCE.

Important News from the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 15.—The New York Herald of the 13th says: Holders of cotton advanced on the 11th, asking ninety-two and 23-100 cents for middling.

The Herald commenting on a report that the people of Charleston were leaving that city in expectation of an attack advises them to steer clear of Savannah. It thinks the Federal force between Charleston and Savannah sufficient to attack both simultaneously.

The Herald knows Hooker and his soldiers are ready to seize the opportunity now of a partial hardening of the mud to open the road to Richmond.

John Van Buren in a speech before the Democratic Union Association at New York in view of the determination of seceded States not to return to the Union said: Our friends the democrats in Illinois who propose to hold a Convention will find it a barren task, because the South is determined not to return until their armies have power to resist and put us down. This war he said must go on and those who would attempt to stop it will be carried away by the torrent.

It is stated that Metzer has prepared a paper to be laid before the Government embodying the views of Napoleon.

The U. S. frigate Sabine has arrived at New York after an unsuccessful cruise in search of the Alabama.

A Havana letter of the 4th, says the Florida left Nassau on the 31st, fully equipped for a long cruise. Confederate money is willingly received at par in Nassau.

The Herald announces the arrival of the Europa at Halifax, but says nothing of the reported friendly mediation of Napoleon.

The New York Post says parties have been identified in New York, who have organized themselves into a body to demoralize the army and nation by diffusing journals and literature of a peculiar kind. The rich men of New York furnish the money and the reactionist editors of the World, Express and Journal of Commerce, the brains. An enormous fund is to be raised for undermining the confidence of the soldiers and government.

Reinforcements for Rosecrans are constantly going up the Cumberland river, and it is believed he has accumulated sufficient stores at Nashville to make a forward movement if possible.

RICHMOND, Feb. 15.—"Phillips House," noted as Burnside's Headquarters was burnt yesterday. Supposed accidentally.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—The French War Steamer Milan passed over the bar yesterday from Baltimore, bound to Port Royal. She is expected here this week. The frigate Ironsides maintains her position permanently among the blockading squadron off Charleston. A Yankee picket was captured on Wednesday evening by our scouts on Hilton Head Island. He confirms the intelligence of the impending attack on Charleston, and thinks it will be made in a fortnight.

MOBILE, Feb. 13.—The Southern Crisis of the 11th inst. learns from a distinguished citizen of the Northwestern States that the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio have determined to stop the war and make terms of peace with the Confederacy at all hazards. The war against the Confederate States shall cease, otherwise the Northwest will make war against the aggressor. Citizens of these States, drafted or enrolled are leaving the Federal army,

by hundreds and regiments, and there is no authority to control this movement. Of one hundred and fifty thousand men under Grant and McClelland, only forty thousand effective soldiers remain. That number is daily diminished by mortality from sickness and voluntary abandonment. The Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky will convene at Frankfort in General Convention on the 18th of February, to agree upon the institution of a Northwestern Confederacy and propose terms of peace and commerce with the Confederate States for the States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries—proposing a treaty with the South of an adoption of the Confederate States Constitution—to incorporate these new members into the Confederacy, if agreeable to the people in the Confederate States; but in any event relations of peace, amity, and commerce with the South. Commissioners will bear the result to Richmond, to treat with the Confederate Government for a final and satisfactory adjustment of all interests. Their action will be taken openly with serious and dignified determination. The terms of adjustment will be submitted for ratification by the people of Ohio and Illinois at the ballot box. When thus ratified the separation from the United States will be irreversibly perfected. This informant says he expects no more general engagements before the first of April, the practical cessation of hostilities in the South west, by the first of June, and permanent peace, unless the Republicans wage war against the Northwest.

Vicksburg, Feb. 13.—The enemy is reported actively engaged in throwing batteries on the Louisiana shore, with the supposed purpose of protecting their men when they commence throwing pontoon bridges across the river. The report, however, is not believed here. Our authorities appear to anticipate an early attack and our forces are prepared for the enemy night or day.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—In the Senate, several important bills were introduced. The Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely upon the proposition to enroll Government employees as conscripts. The Exemption bill was discussed until the adjournment.

The House passed the bill allowing soldiers five dollars per month for deficiencies in rations; and also passed the impressment bill which empowers any officer commanding a military district or department to authorize the impressment of property when it cannot be otherwise procured—the impressment of slaves to be made in accordance with the State laws but, in the absence of such laws, in accordance with rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; no slaves to be impressed where they can be hired at the usual market rates; no individual to be deprived of the provisions required for the comfortable support of his family, nor, except in extreme cases, of grain and forage, slaves or other property necessary for a plantation. Compensation is to be made for property seized, and if the owner and impressing officer cannot agree, it shall be determined by three disinterested persons. Property lost, destroyed or injured to be paid for by the Government. Penalties are attached for any officer impressing property in violation of the act.

Adjourned to Monday.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.—Northern dates of the 12th have been received. Late on the night of the 10th the Europa arrived from Halifax. It is reported that she brings propositions from Napoleon, offering mediation between the North and South—that both appoint commissioners to meet in Montreal or Mexico, to arrange the preliminaries of peace. A Washington telegram to the New York Express says: It is reported that Seward has rejected the proposition, but the Washington Chronicle denies that there has been any such indication from the Government, and adds that there is reason to doubt that portion of the news, stating that a suspension of hostilities is included in the terms. The reported rejection caused gold in New York to advance from fifty-two and a half to fifty-six, but it subsequently fell to fifty-four and a half.

Stirring peace resolutions were introduced in the N. J. Legislature, proposing to appoint Commissioners to Richmond to ascertain whether the Confederate States would consent to re-affirm their adherence to the Union, and recognize the Constitution. If not, what terms of peace can be used. A series of vigorous war resolutions were also introduced.

The steamer Florida was at Nassau the last of January, and left a week afterwards. She was chased 36 hours but escaped. The Alabama landed one hundred prisoners at Kingston from the Hatteras, which she sunk. She put into Kingston for repairs. Six Yankee vessels are watching for her. Rappahannock correspondent reports innumerable desertions. Admiral Porter reports an unsuccessful attempt of the Queen of the West to capture the Confederate steamer City of Vicksburg and acknowledges that the former escaped with difficulty. She was struck twelve times, and had a gun dismounted.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says large bodies of troops will be landed on the South side of Vicksburg, and an attempt made to cut off communication with Texas and Louisiana.

## THE GREAT WANT OF THE YANKEE NATION—

The great want of the Yankee nation just now is a general. The Herald presents the want very forcibly in the following paragraph:

The list of the changes of commanders in the army of the Potomac now resemble the genealogical table of the first chapter of Matthew. General Scott, too aged to take the field, transferred the command to McDowell. McDowell, defeated at Bull Run, was superseded by McClellan. McClellan, sacrificed by Stanton and the radicals, was succeeded by the trimvirate Banks, McDowell and Fremont. The disaster to Banks' corps in the Shenandoah gave the command to Pope. Pope, forced to pay more attention than he anticipated to his lines of retreat, yielded to McClellan again. McClellan, dismissed because of the pique against conservatives, made way to Burnside. Burnside, confessing his inability to lead so large an army, insisted on resigning. This brings the record down to Hooker, and suggests the query, have we a great general among us?

## The Guerrilla Warfare.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, who accompanied the Federal army on its recent march from Memphis to Holly Springs, Miss., has the following about the guerrilla system:

Guerrillas swarm everywhere around here, and are remarkably bold. Our trip out from Memphis was somewhat entertaining in the way of shooting, and being shot at. If there were any observing spirits near, whose shadow forms could flit with impunity among flying buckshot, they had abundant food for ghastly amusements. Our party was very much like a herd of game running the gamut of sportsmen, except that the latter very accommodatingly chose long distances. Bang, bang—crack, crack—would go the shotguns and carbines from every few miles on the journey, making the route seem like a deer jump, where the hunters, choosing their own convenient stands, opened fusillades as the game went by. Like phantom horsemen, they came and went, the edge of a dilapidated hat or end of a butternut colored coat tail disappearing among the trees from which the echoing report had just rung out.

Occasionally a guerrilla horseman would go careering down the road, but a mile in advance—sometimes having quite a cavalier-like appearance, but more often resembling the dashes of Don Quixote as transmitted by wood cuts to posterity; a lean, unshorn, billious complexioned rider, clad in threadbare homespun, often patched and apparently glued to the emaciated animal, which went down the road as if the motive power was electricity instead of bone and muscle. Commence pursuit, and the bushes afford a ready asylum. Whenever one of our men dropped behind, accidentally or carelessly, even for a moment, some guerrillas would generally dash out from the roadside and carry him away prisoner to Dixie. A soldier of Gen. Grant's body guard was thus carried off, although not two hundred yards in our rear, and before those of his companions who were along could turn to the rescue, sixteen rebels were racing with him in their midst down a lane and into the brush. Generally the prisoners, after being kept a day or two, were paroled; everything of a valuable character, however, being taken from their persons.

YANKEE WIT ON THE WAR.—As an evidence of the enthusiasm of the people over McClellan, the New York Herald gravely relates the following incident that occurred at one of the negro minstrel halls, in that city:

Bones wished to know if Mr. Johnson could tell him which was the largest room in the world. Johnson failed in all his attempts, and finally gave it up. "The room for improvement," triumphantly shouted Bones. "Oh! I know where that room is," said Mr. Johnson; "Dat down on de Rappahannock." Shouts of applause greeted this rally. "I know who can sweep dat room clean," asserted Bones with a wise shake of the head; "Little Mac can do it sure." This brought the house down. They stamped and laughed and cheered for McClellan for ten minutes at least. The uproar began again when Bones came forward and gravely announced that "fifteen minutes intermission will take place to allow for cheering de General."

The Herald adds:

The incident shows that here, as in Boston, the enthusiasm of the people is easily raised, when McClellan is in question. The McClellan breeze is becoming a hurricane, bound to sweep away from our midst the canons of skepticism, and to rid our country of its enemies.

GENERAL TOM THUMB AND HIS BRIDE.—General Tom Thumb—the Lilliputian general—has committed matrimony. The New York Herald of the 5th has the following, in chronicling the movements of distinguished personages:

General Tom Thumb and his bride elect, Miss Lavinia Warren, paid a visit to Mayor O'Dwyer yesterday. Several officials of the City Hall endeavored to see the Lilliputian votaries of the hymeneal altar, but only a favored few were admitted by the grim-visaged sentinel who guarded the sanctuary of the city executive. Miss W. was well and as sprightly as a moderately sized bride expecting "the happy day." The General was twinkle and must have hid himself under the table, while the fair Lavinia entertained His Honor the Mayor in most agreeable conversation about the Charleston and other blockades and matters in general. A number of Gullivers were in the hall, anxious to see the Lilliputians; but the hero and heroine escaped by a side door—some say through the key hole and entered the carriage in waiting. Tom was nowhere to be seen; and it was reported that Miss Warren, to save him from the vulgar gaze, secreted him under her crinoline.

SPEECH OF McCLELLAN.—Gen. McClellan is in Boston. A delegation from Portland, Maine, waited on him and presented him the complimentary resolutions inviting him to visit the city of Portland. In receiving the committee Gen. McClellan said:

He expressed his thanks for the flattering honor conferred upon him. He then alluded with satisfaction to the conservative feeling which he believed the principal was twinkle and must have hid himself under the table, while the fair Lavinia entertained His Honor the Mayor in most agreeable conversation about the Charleston and other blockades and matters in general. A number of Gullivers were in the hall, anxious to see the Lilliputians; but the hero and heroine escaped by a side door—some say through the key hole and entered the carriage in waiting. Tom was nowhere to be seen; and it was reported that Miss Warren, to save him from the vulgar gaze, secreted him under her crinoline.

He further said that he was preparing a history of the Peninsula campaign, to which he wished to devote the principal portion of his time.